British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1042. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8th, 1846. *Established in* 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

Mr. Hood arrived at the port of Montevideo on Saturday morning last, and after having communicated in writing with Mr. Ouseley, without landing, proceeded on Sunday at 1 P. M. in the *Devastation*, to the Buseo, where he arrived at 2, and one hour afterwards he was on horseback on his way to the headquarters of President Oribe. The *Devastation* returned to Montevideo at nightfall, and the *Satellite* was sent to the Buseo to remain at the disposal of Mr. Hood. It is understood that Sir Charles Hotham is to assume the command of the *Devastation*, and proceed immediately to the coast of Africa in the capacity of Commodore of H. B. M's. naval forces on that station. Captain Croutch, we believe, will be transferred to the *Gorgon*,

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On Sunday last we received our usual files of papers by H. B. M's packet in due course, for the first time in a year. They reach to the 6th June, but their contents have been, in a great measure, anticipated by the *Devastation*, We glean, however, a few items of considerable interest. On the 25th May H. M. Queen Victoria was safely delivered of a Princess, the number of her royal progeny being thus increased to five. It is stated that the infant Princess is to be named Elizabeth, after the "Virgin Queen," of course. The Corn-law bill passed the second reading in the House of Lords, on the 28th May, the numbers being on the division 211 in favour and 164 against. Its fate therefore may be considered to be sealed, though the majority will not be so great in committee, where proxies do not count. The trial of the regicide, Lecomte, commenced on the 4th June. It was believed that the French Chambers would be dissolved about the middle of July, and that the elections would take place in the course of the following month. News had reached France of a terrible reprisal taken by Abd-el-Kader for the Dahra massacre, by slaughtering in cold blood 250 French prisoners. Prince Louis Napoleon, son of the ex-King of Holland, who had been a prisoner in the chateau of Ham ever since the failure of his quixotic attempt to raise an insurrection in France, had escaped to Belgium and from thence to England; but the intentions of the Prince, as publicly avowed by himself, are entirely pacific. The revolution in Portugal had terminated in the overthrow of the Cabral Ministry and the advent to power of the Duke de Palmella. In Spain things had settled down into tranquility, after the suppression of the disturbances in Galicia. England and France, it was said, had determined upon offering their mediation to the United States and Mexico, for the settlement of their differences. France had come to the resolution of reinforcing her squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. With respect to the Oregon question, the *Times* remarks, that, if the proposals which Mr. Packenham was instructed to make in answer to the notification of the cessation of the joint occupancy, were favourably received, the question would be arranged in four or five weeks. But, in the meantime, it advises the adoption of vigorous measures and a strong demonstration of the resolution of Great Britain not to recede before any alternative. It was stated accordingly that the government was about to send considerable reinforcements to its possessions in Oregon in order to place them in a complete state of defence. The Portuguese government had declared Macao a free port. Canton, it was said, had been opened to foreigners; but the inhabitants were so violently opposed to the concession, that it was doubtful whether the measure could be carried into effect.

The Rio journals state that it was reported by the officers of H. B. M's, packet *Seagull* that Sir Woodbine Parish had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation.

It does not appears by the papers and correspondence from Englund that Mr. Hood's departure was publicly known in Liverpool on the 3rd. June; and it is only mentioned in letters from London of the 5th and 6th.

Admiral Grenfell, whose quarrel with some of the Imperial Ministers led to the late change in the Cabinet, was to proceed to England in the frigate *Constitucion*, in the capacity of Consul General.

Mr. Hamilton, the British Minister at Rio, was to take passage in the same vessel.

The French ship *Nouvelle Gabriel*, from Valparaiso for France, having the noted Santa Cruz on board, touched at Bahia on the 14th ult., and sailed again on the 19th.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

We have received Americau papers to the 18th May.

The news they contain is important as regards the question with Mexico. Hostilities have broken out between that Republic and the United States, and in the latter country preparations for war are going forward on so large a scale, that it almost appears impossible they are only intended for that purpose, unless the conquest of Mexico is contemplated.

Gen. Taylor, commander of the American force encamped at Corpus Christi in Texas, marched to North River and took up positions on its left bank opposite to the Mexican city of Matamoras. From thence the Mexican forces threatened to expel him, and Gen. Taylor apprehending that those forces would cross the river to carry their threat into execution, sent on the 23th April a picket of 63 cavalry to reconnoitre the ground. This picket fell in with a Mexican division which had crossed the river on the 24th, and after a short action the picket had to surrender with the loss of 16 killed and wounded.

The intelligence reached Washington on the 9th May, and on the 11th the President transmitted a message to Congress setting forth the state of the relations between the United States and Mexico, describing the occurrences of North River, representing war as commenced, and asking for ample and efficient means to pursue hostilities with vigor.

On the same day the House of Representatives passed, by a majority of 174 to 14, a bill authorising the President to raise an army of 50,000 volunteers, to arm all the vessels of war, to purchase all those he might consider necessary for the defence of the coasts and lakes of the Union, and to expend for this purpose $10,000,000.

On the 12th the bill passed in the Senate by 40 votes to 2, with trifling amendments respecting the pay of the foot volunteers and the appointment of officers, and the same day the amendments of the Senate were approved by the House.

On the 13th, President Polk issued a proclamation declaring a state of war to exist with Mexico; and calling upon the good people of the United States to unite their energies in order to obtain a prompt, fair, and honourable peace.

In the meantime the Mexicans do not appear to have been idle. After the affair of the 24th April, the division which crossed North River advanced, and succeeded in cutting off the communications between the encampment of General Taylor, opposite Matamoras and Point Isabel, where the American General had his train of artillery, ammunitions, &c. General Taylor, leaving in his encampment 700 men, marched with the rest of the force, 1,400 men, for the purpose of opening the communications, and a bloody action was every moment expected. The garrison of Matamoras, availing itself of the absence of the American General and the greater part of his force, made an attack upon the encampment; but a Norfolk paper of the 18th May states that it had been repulsed with great loss, and that the artillery of the encampment caused terrible ravages in the town of Matamoras.

From Mexico there was news to the 23rd April. Some letters state that General Alvarez had raised the standard of revolt in the southern district of the department of the capital in favor of Santa Ana, and that a general revolution was imminent. The American journals ascribe the proceedings of General Paredes to British manœuvres.

(*Rio Papers.*)

The coasts of the Pacific, which have so often been the scene of scandalous aggressions on the part of the agents of European powers, have lately witnessed the perpetration of a fresh indignity and outrage. In Peru, Mr. Pitt Adams, the British Chargé d'Affaires, who earned such unenviable celebrity for his overbearing conduct in regard to that country, has had the audacity to attempt to establish in a club-room, yclept the "Foreign Exchange," a court for the settlement of differences occurring between H. M's. subjects resident there; thus setting at naught the authority of the Peruvian tribunals. This contemptuous proceeding has been promptly resented by the government, who has issued a decree announcing its resolution not to allow, on any pretence whatsoever, such a flagrant violation of public law and of the rights of an independent nation. In Valparaiso, a party of seamen landed from the French brig of war *Genie* in open day, and having waylayed, under the guidance of the French Pro-Consul, Blanchard, and the Commisary of the French squadron in the Pacific, a person by the name of Charles Chenul, they seized him in the vicinity of the theatre in which he was engaged as a musician, and forcibly carried him off a prisoner to the above vessel. The plea set up in justification of this outrage, is that Chenul had deserted, some two years previous, from the French ship of war *Rhin*; but, independently of Chili not being obligated by treaty with France to give up deserters, no application had been made to the authorities for his surrender, and Chenul had become domiciled and had married a native of the country. It is to be hoped that the Chilian government will know how to seek and obtain ample redress for such an irritating violation of its territory.

THE PARAGUAY QUESTION.

(Concluded from our last.)

Dr. Francia's design was to keep Paraguay unscathed until the time of the complete pacification of the neighbouring provinces, when he might open an intercourse with them, without danger and without the difficulties entailed upon the latter by foreign ambition. No one could blame him, and much less the Paraguayans, for acting in this manner.

Dr. Francia at the period designated by Mr Robertson, was the most distinguished man in Paraguay for his civic virtues, his talents and his vast acquirements. If some have censured him with acrimony, others have stopped to study the circumstances and the relative nature of the measures he adopted in order to save Paraguay, and have not felt themselves called upon to concur in the enormity of the accusation brought against him for his policy of isolation.

Dr. Francia, when he commenced to exercise his unlimited authority,—public opinion having declared in his favour,—preserved all in the enjoyment of peace and comfort. Seeing that anarchy and war afflicted the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Entrerios, Corrientes and Misiones, as well as the Banda Oriental, he cut off all intercourse with them, and freed Paraguay from numerous evils, and from foreign interferences. If his disposition was rare, his policy was profound, based upon the knowledge of the social state and habits of his fellow countrymen, and upon the idea of preserving them from the frightful convulsions of anarchy, the ravages of war, and the dreaded predominancy which, in the midst of these turmoils, might be sought by some strong powers of Europe. Pursuing this plan he isolated himself, seeing that the different governments of the Argentine Republic rose and fell with the waves of anarchy. He was afraid of being involved in it; but he never declared the separation of Paraguay from the national union, nor dissembled his opposition to Spain.

His enemies have denounced him as a sanguinary tyrant, escorted by *sbirri*, surrounded by instruments of death and torture, and taking delight in tormenting the Paraguayans, but these imputations are contradicted by the results of his administration and by the notorious fact that the Paraguayans, far from execrating his memory, honor and venerate it. The convictions of a people whose good qualities cannot be disputed by any one, are of some more importance than the private opinions of a writer who found Dr. Francia's system revolting, because he judged it in an absolute manner, and did not consider it in its relative goodness, and in the results of tranquility and peace which it produced for the province of Paraguay during a long period.

In the midst of this isolation Dr. Francia received and assisted several travellers who went to Paraguay for scientific purposes; and if he detained M. Bonpland, it was because he believed him to be a secret agent of France, under the guise of a naturalist, for exciting the minds of the people in favour of an European monarchy.

The attachment of Dr. Francia to the American cause was always unequivocal and honest; and the European intrigues he discovered contributed to confirm him in the idea of his policy of isolation.

As regards the administrative acts of Dr. Francia, it is necessary to examine them in all their details and circumstances, in their necessity and results; and one will be inclined to admire that singular and profound genius, since Paraguay, who knew perfectly well his acts, has justified him even after he ceased to exist, and still honours his memory. Certainly she is the most competent judge of his domestic administration; and if Dr. Francia's system was revolting to the generally received political ideas, it is likewise indisputable, that, if he be judged by the results and by the testimony of the Paraguayans, it will be seen that this ruler found himself placed in such special and grave circumstances that they did not allow him to establish a system of imitation, but compelled him to appeal to the originality of his genius in order to confront them. Thus it is, that he himself, in the political catechism which he placed in the hands of the Paraguayans, developed that fundamental idea of his system, by explaining that "it would last as long as it was useful and agreeable to the wants of society." At the same time he abolished slavery in Paraguay without attacking private property; he suppressed tributes; he declared public offices to be rotatory; and expressly taught the Paraguayans that the greatest enemies they had to fear were European ambition and anarchy.

The system of finance established by Dr. Francia was simple and pure; his disinterestedness was notorious, and the frugality of his life singular.

He always considered the bond of national union between Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation to subsist, at the same time that he avoided to leave the isolated position in which he deemed it necessary to maintain himself during the anarchy and wars by which he was surrounded. This is the more evident inasmuch as Dr. Francia spurned the suggestions of the court of Portugal that he should come to an understanding with it respecting a plan for the separation of Paraguay from the Argentine union, and the establishment of an intercourse with Portugal. He likewise baffled in an able manner the astute officiousness of the British Cabinet, and shewed a determined disposition to counteract the attempts he apprehended on the part of the French government.

In this manner he preserved Paraguay in happy tranquillity and in a situation to abandon its isolation at the period of the general pacification of the Argentine Confederation to whose national union it belongs, and to which it is of necessity called as well by its political obligations as by its own convenience and geographical position.

Dr. Francia has been strongly accused on account of the executions decreed by him in the early days of his administration, on occasion of the conspiracies hatched against public tranquility and against the very life of the supreme ruler. But no one has denied the reality of those crimes which produced the painful necessity of repressing them; and, on the other hand, it is a notorious fact in Paraguay, that Dr. Francia was always sparing in those executions,—comuting capital punishment for imprionments of more or less duration.

In spite of the intrigues of the Governor Velazco to divide Paraguay and deliver it up to the Portuguese domination, the Paraguayans declared, in 1811, for the union with Buenos Ayres and the other provinces of the ancient Spanish viceroyalty. The Paraguayan citizens who appeared at the head of this popular movement on the 15th May, 1811, were Don Pedro Juan Caballero and Don Fulgencio Yedros; but the chief director in reality was Doctor Gaspar José de Francia. Don Francisco Aguero addressed strong reproofs on the part of the province to the Governor Velazco for having attempted to separate it from the common cause; and the people compelled him to send a despatch to the Portuguese General Don Diego de Souza, who was in the Banda Oriental, refusing to allow the entrance of the Portuguese troops which were ready to support Velazco. Dr. Francia was then called to assume openly the direction which up to that time he had held secretly. He was a member and director of the Gubernative Junta which succeeded Velazco; and under the influence and policy of Dr. Francia the treaty of the 12th October, 1811, was concluded, which he himself negotiated and signed. By this treaty the province of Paraguay preserved the national union in a free and spontaneous manner: it indissolubly united itself in confederation with the other provinces of the Argentine Republic; and, though subsequently isolated, it continued to maintain the common bond.

This Junta was succeeded by the dictatorship of Dr. Francia, created by the Congress of Paraguay. This Congress assembled and deliberated with a very full representation, and without any coercive means having been employed. From this time the policy of Dr. Francia displayed itself in a manner worthy of being meditated upon in order to judge impartially and coolly.

Seeing the frightful disorder which had sprung up in the ancient viceroyalty of the River Plate, and wisely calculating the advantage that foreign ambition would derive from such a state of things, he taught in his public documents, in his conversations which he he familiarly held with every class of the community, and which he continued to the last moment of his existence, that it was necessary to raise a barrier between America and European ambition, and to watch the proper opportunity for opening a commercial intercourse founded upon real reciprocity. With this feeling the mass of the Paraguayan population are imbued. He inspired and deeply impressed it in them. He was aware that treaties between the weak and the strong were premature, especially in the midst of convulsions and war. Having learned the project that was on foot for establishing European monarchies in America, he strongly declared against it. When intelligence was received in Paraguay of that absurd plan, he emphatically stated on different occasions, that he would prove to America and to the world that he was an American ruler, who would not compromise with European domination, nor ever betray American principles and interests.

He would be ignorant of the state of public opinion in Paraguay and of the dominating idea inspired by Dr. Francia, he who should deny that the latter considered his policy of isolation the more necess ary inasmuch as he explained to his fellow countrymen, that the strong European powers first came to establish mercantile conquest in order to bring next their cannons. Dr. Francia's vaticination that European ambition would one day tinge with blood the waters of the Paranà is also proverbial in Paraguay.

He always kept subsisting the bond of national union established by the treaty of the 12th October, 1811. Far from declaring the independence of Paraguay, he always considered it as a province of the Confederation, and said that it was destined at a future period to be one of the most influential provinces, and to ward off at the van of all, the encroaching and grasping policy of the Cabinet of Rio Janeiro, which even in the time of Dr. Francia laid claim to some important parts of the legitimate territory of Paraguay.

In the first decade of the emancipation of the Argentine Republic, during the directorship of Alvarez y Tomas, Dr. Francia did not refuse to furnish a contingent of 4000 men, provided he was supplied with arms and clothing, and the troops were regimented in Paraguay. But the different general governments, from an erroneous policy and serious blunders, far from appreciating Dr. Francia's disposition, uniformly firm against the common enemy, and his anti-anarchial views, acted in a manner rather calculated to occasion apprehensions, well or ill-grounded, to Dr. Francia's government in regard to the tranquility of Paraguay. Nevertheless, he was perseverant in uprooting the Spanish influence, in sustaining his declaration against the domination of Spain; and of this very cooperation a charge is formed against him by his accusers. He entirely destroyed the Spanish influence in Paraguay; and if he is taxed with having had recourse to extraordinary measures, like that of endeavouring to blend the Spanish race by a decree respecting marriages, have not the strongest measures been adopted throughout America in order to extirpate the Spanish influence, manifested by incessant and terrible conspiracies, and repressed with the utmost severity? In Paraguay the executions were few; and there were not the conspiracies and reactions which in other Hispano-American states have cost so much blood of Spaniards and Americans.

In conformity with the treaty of the 12th October, 1811, Dr. Francia was always disposed to send, on the consolidation of peace and order, the corresponding Deputies for Paraguay to the Argentine Congress; and he was heard to say on several occasions not only that he was anxious that that period should arrive, but that he would, if necessary, himself represent Paraguay in the Argentine Congress.

Dr. Francia inspired the Paraguayans with an ardent love of country, the most complete self-denial in its service, profound respect for the property and interests of the State; and he himself set the example of these virtues. During his long administration not a single vice or failing sullied his character. Indefatigable and assidious in labour, he performed immense tasks, from the highest affairs to the lowest matters of detail.

Those who censure Dr. Francia's administration as outrageously tyrannical and oppressive over the people, forget that he kept in Paraguay only small guards of troops without ammunition. One package of cartridges was alloted to each guard; and it used to remain untouched for whole years. They forget that in the whole administration of Dr. Francia, the deserters from Paraguay do not amount to twenty; and that when he closed his career, if he had not been honest and benificent in his administration, there would not have been heard "instead of songs of exultation, the loud wail of mourning, just as if a national calamity had occurred." The people only weep over the graves of great men, and bless but the hand that confers benefits. This feeling is general in Paraguay.

Dr. Francia left in the public coffers nearly $300,-000, the fruit of the order and economy he established in the management of the scanty revenue of Paraguay.

The present President Don Carlos Antonis Lopez was much recommended by Dr. Francia during his lifetime; and this added greatly to his popularity.

The favourable disposition which Dr. Francia always evinced towards the illustrious Generals San Martin and Belgrano, was considerably increased towards the administration of General Rosas; and so positive was the regard and esteem he entertained for the latter, that he has left deep and lively impressions among the people of Paraguay in favor of General Rosas.

Notwitstanding the exaggerations of parties interested in ascribing a fanciful condition to Paraguay, this province, according to the last census taken previously to the death of Dr. Francia, had two hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, in-

cluding the *reductions* of Indians which the late dictator organized in an admirable manner. Paraguay, though exempt from the evils of war and anarchy, has not been free from melancholy pestilences and endemic diseases which have thinned its population. Dysentery, which makes its appearance there periodically, has caused nearly 20,000 deaths in the years between 1830 and 1840. In 1844—5 the small-pox destroyed upwards of 14,000 people; and the scarlet fever carried off nearly 11,000 in the years between 1836 and 1838.

In Paraguay the very name of "emigrant" is detested; for emigrants are very justly upbraided with having left their own country, either flying from the punishment of the crimes with which they have offended it, or refusing to serve and defend it.

(*Gaceta.*)

ENGLAND.

The birth of a princess has added another to the number of the Royal family,—another guarantee for the direct succession; and, as some will reflect, another liability for the tax-paying English nation. There was a time when regret would have been felt that the infant vouchsafed was not rather a boy. But it is better as it is. Sons, as they grow up, are apt to be more troublesome than daughters; an opinion that is not confuted by the annals of the reigning family. The trespasses of sons are commonly more expensive to those who are responsible for them; a further consolation in the present instance for the reflective tax-payer. And, moreover, the country has done so well under its Queens, that it would take many feminine errors to contradict the popular leaning in favour of female Sovereigns. In former ages, when the King needed to be a general suited to the battle field, and still later, when the Sovereign personally governed the people, there might be times when manly energy was better suited to the office; but those days have long passed. The monarch of England governs by a pattern, and sooth to say, among the female occupants of the throne, the pattern has been of a much better and higher kind than among the Royal men: we must look far behind the house of Brunswick for a suitable comparison with the present reign.

[*Atlas.*]

Another Royal personage has aappered in England simmultaneously with the little Princess; though it is not "his first appearance on any stage," but only his first after a trip to the continent. Prince Louis Napoleon, late a prisoner at Ham, is now in London. He escaped, and was pursued of course, though the suspicion is inevitable, that his flight must have been winked at by the French authorities. It was very embarrassing to hold such a prisoner. He is a kind of naughty boy. He furnishes living testimony that the Buonaparte family attained to genuine royalty; for the royal disposition survives in him in the shape of a truly royal will, without reflection. He seems to be destitute of discretion—incapable of serious manly statesmanship—quite unworthy to be the object of great measures of State or Imperial severity. To retain him in prison, especially when he asked to go at large that he might soothe the declining years of his father, wore an aspect of hardness. To set him at liberty was to play with the justice that he had defied, and to give a dangerous impunity to the frivolous turbulence which so readily explodes in France. Besides, if he had been released from prison, either a very unpleasant reservation must have disfigured the royal clemency, requiring the Prince to live out of France, or he would have been a troublesome subject for the vigilance of the French police. The officers of that force have indeed been relieved from a most irksome service. All his actions would have been suspected; every movement would have been in their eyes a great plot of State, until perchance they had dogged the the Prince into secret bowers where no state affairs intrude; pounced upon him while consulting his tailor, or detected him in paying his laundress's bill. Whether intentionally or not, therefore, his escape is a lucky accident, and cuts the gordian knot of a very perplexing question to the French Government.—[*Ibid.*]

The Corn Bill has fairly passed the high critical stage in the House of Lords—the second reading; after three nights' debate, and many days' anxiety. Great preparations had been made by all parties. The Protectionists, as we saw last week, had organised their force betimes. The Ministerialists had evidently consulted closely together, and well matured their arrangements. The measure and its policy were ably explained and defended by the Ministers in the House; the political necessity was asserted by the Duke of Wellington with characteristic simplicity and with dignity.—[*Ibid.*]

The Experimental Squadron.

From the following communication from Havre, it appears that the French people have an opinion that our fleet of men-of-war and steamers have proceeded to sea with a much more important object than to cruise about merely to test their relative capabilities. Our correspondent at Havre states that "The squadron of evolution which parted from Spithead lately appears to be the theme of conversation, and to engross the greatest part of the attention of commercial men in France. Doubts are now entertained whether it has not been sent, under pretence of cruising, to watch the conduct of the Americans in the Mexican quarrel, and overawe them if they attempt to proceed to open hostilities. On this subject, a French journal asks, 'What news from the English squadron of evolution? And is it true, as is quietly rumoured, that the commandant has sealed orders, which, when, opened, will driect him to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico?' "—[*Ibid.*]

FRANCE.

The following is Prince Louis Napoleon's own account of his escape from the Chateau of Ham, as given in a letter to M. Degeorge, the editor of the *Journal de la Somme*:—

"My dear M. Degeorge,—My desire to see my father once more in this world made me attempt the boldest enterprise I ever engaged in. It required more resolution and courage on my part than at Strasburg and Boulogne, for I was determined not to submit to the ridicule that attaches to those who are arrested escaping under a disguise, and a failure I could not have endured. The following are the particulars of my escape:—'You know that the fort was guarded by 400 men, who furnished daily 60 soldiers, placed as sentries outside the walls. Moreover, the principal gate of the prison was guarded by three gaolers, two of whom were constantly on duty. It was necessary that I should first elude their vigilance, afterwards traverse the inside court, before the windows of the Commandant's residence; and, arriving there, I should be obliged to pass by a gate which was guarded by soldiers. Not wishing to communicate my design to any one, it was necessary to disguise myself. As several rooms in the part of the building I occupied were undergoing repairs, it was not difficult to assume the dress of a workman. My good and faithful valet, Charles Thelin, procured a smock-frock and a pair of sabots (wooden shoes), and after shaving off my moustaches, I took a plank on my shoulders. On Monday morning I saw the workmen enter, at half-past eight o'clock. Charles took them some drink, in order that I should not meet any of them on my passage. He was also to call one of the *gardiens* (turnkeys) whilst Dr. Conneau conversed with the others. Nevertheless, I had scarcely got out of my room, before I was accosted by a workman, who took me for one of his comrades, and at the bottom of the stairs I found myself in front of the keeper. Fortunately, I placed the plank I was carrying before my face, and succeeded in reaching the yard. Whenever I passed a sentinel or any other person, I always kept the plank before my face. Passing before the first sentinel, I let my plank fall, and stopped to pick up the bits. There I met the officer on duty, but, as he was reading a letter, he did not pay attention to me. The soldiers at the guardhouse appeared surprised at my dress, and a drummer turned round several times to look at me. I next met some workmen who looked very attentively at me. I placed the plank before my face, but they appeared to be so curious that I thought I should never escape them, until I heard them cry 'Oh! It is Bernard!' Once outside, I walked quickly towards the road of St. Quentin. Charles, who the day before had engaged a carriage, shortly overtook me, and we arrived at St. Quentin. I passed through the town on foot, after having thrown off my smock frock. Charles procured a post-chaise, under pretext of going to Cambrai. We arrived, without meeting with any obstacles, at Valenciennes, where I took the railway. I had procured a Belgian passport, but nowhere was I asked to show it. During my escape, Dr. Conneau, always so devoted to me, remained in prison, and caused them to believe I was ill, in order to give me time to reach the frontier. It was necessary to be convinced that the Government would never set me at liberty before I could be persuaded to quit France, if I would not consent to dishonour myself. It was also a matter of duty that I should exert all my powers to be able to console my father in his old age. Adieu, my dear M. Degeorge; although free, I feel myself to be most unhappy. Receive the assurance of my sincere friendship, and, if you are able, endeavour to be useful to my kind Conneau.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON."

ALGERIA.

A shocking massacre of French prisoners has been perpetrated by order of Abd-el-Kader. The fact has been officially reported to the French Government by General Lamoriciere, the Commander-in-Chief of that district. The account was brought by a soldier of the Orleans Chasseurs, whose name is Rolland; he made a miraculous escape from the assassins just as the slaughter commenced.

The causes that led to the catastrophe were explained by M. Guizot, in the course of a discussion in the Chamber of Peers on Tuesday last. Abd-el-Kader applied to the French authorities for an exchange of prisoners; the offer was approved of by the Government, but rejected by Marshal Bugeaud on the ground that he believed it to be insincere, and that he suspected Abd-el-Kader's sole object was to give himself importance with the natives by showing them that he was admitted to negociate with France on equal terms. All this appears to have been mattter of assumption on the part of the Marshal, who, no doubt, thought he should be able to force Abd-el-Kader to set his prisoners at liberty without any equivalent in exchange. The French authorities, accordingly, applied to the Emperor of Moroco, urging him in the most imperative terms to interfere, the arguments used on the occasion being as M. Guizrt stated, to the following effect:—"There cannot be French prisoners on your territory, for you are at peace with France. We cannot allow that French prisoners shall be kept on your territory by Abd-el-Kader. Make them be given up to us in accordance with the terms of your treaties with us." The message had the intended effect on the Emperor, who pressed matters so strongly with Abd-el-Kader, that the latter was forced to break up his dheira, and having no means of carrying his prisoners with him, was compelled to choose whether he would set them free without compensation or put them to death. He adopted the latter alternative. The act was atrocious and admits of no palliation. It is not, therefore, with any thought of apology for the Emir's crime, that we remark how greatly the conduct of the French themselves has been conducive to this deplorable result. Let them remember the Dahra massacre, committed by themselves in cold blood, and in the mere wantonness of cruelty—for they were under no need of any precipitation, and forty-eight hours' blockade of the cavern would have compelled all its inmates to surrender. Colonel Pelissier, the perpetrator of that execrable deed, is now a general; his conduct has therefore, been approved of by his Government. With what face, then, can Frenchmen inveigh against the Emir's barbarity? The balance is still hugely against them. Again, it is evident that the French authorities are themselves, in a great measure, responsible for the blood of their murdered soldiers; for they not only refused to release them, but contributed directly to their death by the impolitic course they adopted.—[*Atlas.*]

Advertisements.

Mr. William Daws

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that having had some years experience in the Undertaking Business, he intends carrying on the same in all its branches, having a fine assortment of Coffins and Coffin Furniture of all classes on hand. Any person who should be under the disagreeable necessity of requiring any of the above articles will meet with every attention and quick dispatch on the most reasonable terms, by calling or leaving their orders at No 200 or 202 Calle de la Paz.

CABINET MAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Notice.

TO be sold at a moderate price, a fine strong Pianoforte, beautiful tone, and can be inspected at Mr. Macome's, No. 62, Calle del 25 de Mayo, at the dwelling house of Mrs Booth.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

August 1.—*Wind N., heavy rain during the night.*

Sailed, Brazilian schooner brig of war Argos, 6 guns, Captain Galhardo, for Montevideo.

Passenger—Signior Saturnino Soriano.

August 2.—*Wind S.*

Arrived, H. B. M. schooner Ranira, Mate N. B. Bedingfeld, Commander, from Montevideo 1st inst., with the June mail from England, brought to Rio Janeiro on the 18th July by H. B. M. packet Seagull from Falmouth 7th June; and to Montevideo per Ranira on the 28th, having sailed from Rio on the 22nd July.

Passengers from Montevideo—Mr. Patrick Mc Lean, lady, three children, and two servants, Captain George Upton, Mr. and Mrs. George Crow and two Sons, Messrs. Thomas Hughes, William Mackinlay, Theodore Fels, Lewis Winter, Henry Engels, Frederick Nelson, O. Frers, Eufracio Mariño, Antonio M. Saenz, and Sebastian Prado.

French sloop of war Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu, from Montevideo.

French brig of war Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier, Commander, from Montevideo.

August 3.—*Wind S.*

A vessel was in sight this morning bound Northward.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 4.—*Wind S., in the afternoon changed to S.S.E,*

No arrivals or sailings.

August 5.—*Wind S.E., fresh.*

No arrivals or sailings.

August 6.—*Wind E.S.E.*

Arrived, Brazilian schooner brig of war Argos, 6 guns, Captain Galhardo, from Montevideo 1st inst.

Passengers.—Messrs. Manuel Gonzalez, Fabian Romero, lady and daughter, Madam Natalia Lima de Ferran.

Sailed, French brig of war Adonis, 20 guns, Capt. Colet for Montevideo.

French brig of war Alsacierne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier, Commander, for Montevideo.

H. B. M. schoner Ramira, Lieut. N. B. Bedingfield, Commannder, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro with the mail for England.

Passengers, Messrs. William A. Rhodes, Francis Legrand, Frederick Nelson, and 7 others.

August 7—*Wind S.E. in the afternoon changed to S.S.W. rain during the day.*

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

July 25.

Swedish schooner brig Experiment, Almgren, from Rio Grande 21st inst.

British barque George the Fourth, Carrich, from Patagonia 5th inst., with guano; she put in to this port in consequence of having received damage.

Santa Fé schooner La Luz, Irturraspe, from Santa Fé 6th inst.

July 27.

H. B. M. frigate Melampus, 42 guns, Captain John Norman Campbell, hence 26th inst.

French brig of war Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier, Commander, hence 26th inst.

July 28.

Danish brig Scandinavia, C. A. Munck, from Rio Grande 24th inst.

Spanish polacre Primera Tigra, Y. Pla, from Barcelona 27th April, Malaga 27th May, Teneriffe 10th June, and Rio Janeiro 18th inst.

July 29

H. B. M. schooner Ranira, Mate N. B. Bedingfeld, from Rio Janeiro 22nd inst., with the English mail thence, brought to Rio on the 18th by H. B. M. packet Seagull, from Falmouth 7th June.

July 30.

Correntino sloop Entreriana, S. Burland, from Santa Fé 6th inst?

July 31.

Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 16 guns, Capt. Amazonas, hence 29th inst.

Amgust 1.

H. B. M. steam sloop Devastation, Commander Edward Croutch, hence 31st July.

August 2.

Neapolitan polacre L'Inmaculata, V. Trapany, from Sicily 13th April.

August 3.

American schooner brig Columbia, J. Williams, from the coast of Patagonia 24th ult.

Sardinian polacre San Antonio, L. Coberti, from Rio Grande 28th ult.

American schooner Columbia, W. E. Handy, from Rio Grande 13th ult.

August 4.

Brazilian schooner brig of war Argos, 6 guns, Captain Galhardo, hence 1st inst.

Danish schooner brig Emilie, Husted, fron Rio Grande 1st inst.

Vessels loading guano in Bustamente Bay (Patagonia coast) on the 20th ult.

British brig Wilton Wood and barque Alpha, both ready to sail in a few days—British brig Jessie Millar, and French brig Henriette Sophie—Danish schooner Skiold,—British schooner Admiral Nelson and Brig Rambler. The barque Thames from London arrived in said Bay on the 18th of July.

About twenty had recently sailed, loaded.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope.

FRENCH—Sloop of war Conquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.

SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Seaffiero.

BRAZILIAN—Schooner brig Argos, 6 guns, Captain Galhardo.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

August 5th.—A small schooner pilot boat rigged hove in sight this morning at about 10 a. m. from the north east apparently with the intention of entering the port, but having been descried by the blockaders she made all sail in direction for the Conchas, four French boats in chase, but was taken before she reached the coast.

August 6th.—The above vessel, with the French flag, sailed this day in company with the Adonis and Alsacienne, down the river. At sun-down she was still in sight at anchor E.S.E. from the town and also the Alsacienne.

This day (8st inst.) completes the 315th day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday	54
Sunday	53
Monday	50
Tuesday	47
Wednesday	48
Thursday	49
Friday	55

It is with the deepest regret we announce the loss of the Swedish sloop of war *Carlskrona*, Commander E. G. Klint, which left this port on the 6th of January last. After touching at Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and the northern ports of Brazil, the *Carlskrona* proceeded to Havana, whence she sailed on the 1st of May homeward bound, and was unfortunately capsized two days after in a gale of wind off Matanzas. Out of 132 souls which comprised the whole of her crew, only one officer, Lieutenant Tersmeden, and 16 other persons saved themselves by clinging to spars and boards until they were picked up twenty four hours after by the American barque Swan, Captain Snell, bound from New Orleans to Philadelphia. When picked up by the Swan the sufferers were in a state of almost complete nudity and terribly scorched and blistered by the sun, but the kindness of Captain Snell administered to all their wants. The following is a list of the officers who perished in the Carlskrona:—E. G. Klint, Commander; Baron Schwerin, 1st Lieutenant, Sub-Lieutenants Arnoldson, Afzelius, Ankarcrona, Bergenstrole, Bildt, Dalhström, Liedman, Ralamb, husrm, Rosenquist, and Ringheim; Dr. Sjeurin, surgeon and the purser Ringheim.

The courtesy and gentlemanly deportment of Captain Klint and his officers during their stay in Buenos Ayres won general esteem, and we feel confident, while giving vent to our sorrow for their untimely end, that we do but express the feelings of the public at large for so lamentable a catastrophe.

H. B. M. brig *Philomel*, Capt. Sulivan, which sailed from Montevideo on 20th April with Mr. Turner on board, British Chargé d'Affaires, and Monsieur Chevalier, Attaché to the French Legation at Montevideo, arrived at Falmouth on the 7th of June; the packet, it is said, was detained two days in consequence.

The crew of the Hamburg schooner *Adler*, Capt. J. H. Rhez, which sailed from Montevideo on the 8th of April, with 3,000 hides on board, bound for Hamburg, was picked up in two boats in the latitude of Pernambuco by the *Philomel*. It appears that the Captain of the *Adler*, a young man not much more than twenty years of age, and who was in pecuniary difficulties in Hamburg to a large amount, had resorted to the criminal expedient of scuttling the vessel in order to obtain the insurance. The circumstance having transpired on board the *Philomel*, Captain Rhez threw himself overboard, and thus terminated at once the qualms of a guilty conscience and the melancholy bodings of a gloomy future by suicide.

Advertisement.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs to offer his services to the public in translating documents from the English or Spanish Languages, collecting accounts, subscriptions, rents, &c., interpreting and rendering such assistance to parties in civil suits as may not interfere with the practice of the profession, &c; and hopes that the experience he has had in this capacity united to the strictest integrity and promptitude in the execution of what may be confided to him, may merit a share of public patronage.

Apply at Mr. Meares's hardware store, No. 52, Calle de la Paz.

WILLIAM WHITE.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	286	á	288	each,
Do Patriot	284	á	286	do.
Plata, macuquina	15½	á	16½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	17½	á	18¾	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	17¼	á	17¾	do.
Six per cent. Stock	82	á	84	nominal.
Exchange on England	2¾	á	2⅞d.	
Do. France	31	á	32	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	at par			
Do. Montevideo	2½		3	per cent.
Do. United States	17	á	18	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	50	á	52	per pesada.
Do. France	45	á	47	do.
Do. North America	42	á	44	do.
Do. Spain	45	á	50	do
Do. salted	40	á	42	do.
Do. Horse	23	á	26	do. each
Calf skins	45	á	50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	26	á	27	per dozen
Do. fine	36	á	37	do.
Deer skins	without price			do.
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	4	á	4½	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	no price.			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	40	á	46	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	58	á	60	do.
Do. long	100	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	20	á	25	do.
Do. picked	without price			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do			do
Do. mestiza, dirty	12	á	30	do
Tallow, pure	without price			do.
Do. raw	18	á	19	do.
Do. with grease	without price			do.
Jerked beef	do			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	75	á	100	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	without price			do.
Hide cuttings	9	á	10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	without price			per lb.
Do. black	12	á	13	do.
Salted tongues	7	á	8	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega
Discount	1½	á	2½	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 295 dollars. The lowest price 280 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 7-8d. The lowest do. 2¾d.,

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.